K. SWEARINGEN.] [OLIVER 1. TAYLOR

-WHEELING, VA:-

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1853.

Board of Trade At the meeting of this body on Monday night, the follo ing officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. Crangie; Vice President, E. Pollock; Secretary, J. E. Wharton; Cerresponding Secretary, D. Lamb; Treasurer F. W. Bassett; Directors, J. R. Bakes, J. Bushfield, S. H. Woodward, J. W. Paxton, E. N. Norton, W. Flemming J. Hunter, W. T. Selby, J. H. Pendleton, T. Johnston W. P. Peterson, Sr., A. S. Howell.

The Board will meet this evening at the Reading Rooms

at 7 o'clock, when a punctual attendance is required.

We insert at length, the speech of the Hox EDWARD EVERETT, delivered before the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society. Our readers will find in the perusal of this eloquent and instructive address, ample compensation for the omission of our usual variety of matter.

The M'Lure House.

In calling the attention of the public to the card found in our columns of to-day, we may be pardoned for venturing to give a brief description of the construction and arrange ment of this hotel, admitted by all who have inspected it to be the model hotel of the West. By the kind courtes of the proprietor we were enabled to make a thorough examination of the House, a few days since, or in conparlance, we inspected it from "garret to cellar," though there is no department in the hotel to which either of those

The flotel is a magnificent building extending 126 feet or Monroe Street and an equal distance on Market, and five atories high, having an open area in the center about 52 feet in diameter, and being roofed in the most approved style with composition-the roof inclining from the outer to the inner sides of the building. The first or basemen story, fronting on Market Street, and from which ascens the grand entrance to the reception room, is principally occupied for business rooms, not connected with the hotel except the bar, which is kept in the first story. The remaining port on of the basement story is used for culinar and other purposes connected with the hotel, including wash rooms, ironing rooms, and every other room eve conceived of as necessary for a hotel. But we must first allude to an outside apparatus, which entirely confounded us, and which we may properly be allowed to call the has of the whole matter. We allude to the steam generator, situated in a building outside of the area occupied by the liotel and which, by means of iron pipes, is connected with the entire building and performs every office which steam can perform. It is connected with the main building by means of a main pipe some three or four inches in diameter which immediately upon its entrance into the hotelis con nected with an infinite number o similar pipes leading through the entire building, and thereby heating all the principal rooms and the halls on each story; thus avoiding the claiming and unpleasant Meat generated from heated pipes alone, and also affording a mild and soft temperature as pleasant as it is healthy. Near the entrance of the main pipe into the bailding, is the drying room, along which num-bers of steam pipes are arranged parallel about three feet from the floor, above which the clothes from the ironing room are hing on parallel bars about six inches apart, attached to uprights fixed on rollers, by means of which they can be suspended immediately above the steam and drawn out when dry, which, judging from the heat of the room must be in a few moments at furthest. Passing from this room, we enter the ironing room where the entire process is performed by means of one of West & Duncan's Patent Mangles from which the clothes come forth as smooth as a shirt collar purchased at a clothing store. Next to this is the washing room, where there are arranged a number of (we do not know any better term) vats connecting with the water and steam pipes, and into which the clothes are placed, when, by means of the steam pipes connecting with each of them, they may literally be said to be washed by

The kitchen and bake house are admirably arranged and though & pretend to know something about cooking when we have an opportunity of passing upon it, and though we made some cooking pretensions based upon a very frequent anxious inspection of the process when a boy, yet we must conf as we were astounded at the methods here used for producing instantly all that the most fastidious epicure could desire. Even the eggs are cooked by pouring in steam upon them, vegetables, harrs, and everything be-lorging to the genus "boil" each in their appropriate and sepavate departments, are here converted from "raw to done" almost in an instant. Verily, thought we, here is done: Almost in an instant. Verity, thought we, here is a department in which Capt. Ericsson cannot invade the donulinion of steam. But we must pass from the kitchen to the upper apartments, not having time or space to refer to the roasting appart tus or the cake furnace, where hot cakes can be furnished faster than hungry regiments could devou them, or the baking furnace whence hot bread could have been furnished for the "army of occupation," or the huge tle which could have supplied them with tea. we must not omit a large plate warmer by means of which the table service is kept warm so as to afford literally the warm breakfasts we "have read of."

Passing from the kitchen to the second story, we enter the dining room, 85 feet long by 35 feet in width, and capable of scating comfortably 225 persons, and in every res pect fitted for the purpose for which it was designed.— Passing from it we enter the hall connecting with the reception hall, and on the right are the ladies' parlors, two large rooms fitted up with an elegance little short of Orien-tal. The entire jurn'ture of these rooms is of rosewood and of the most tasteful and modern style. The chande liers are of the most exquisite and costly finish, the mirrors are of the most elegant patterns and costly kind, while a plane of resewood crowns the whole, to lead to luxur the charms of music. The carpets on the floor are of th finest tapestry Brussells, while all the innumerables which a lady alone could remember or appreciate, are round about in rich and reckless profusion. The reading room, smoking room, and gentlemen's par-

fors are next in succession, all furnished in the most proved and costly style. Adjoining the reception hall is a wash room for the accommodation of gentlemen, who may not desire to retire to their own rooms, fitted up with marble wash bowls and every other convenience which tasfe could suggest or cleanliness require.

The remaining rooms on this story are lodging rooms, fitted up in the most becoming, confortable and elegant style which modern art and improvement could suggest. From the second story the ascent to the third and other stories is by means of fine spiral staircases extending to to the fifth story, and two of them extending out to the f of the building, where a commanding view of the city and the river for miles below, reward the explorer who has reached the summit. We cannot describe the other stories in detail, but must not omit the bridal apartments in the third story, which consist of an elegant chambeand parlor, fitted up with a magnificence beggaring of feeble powers of description. All the furniture in these rooms is of rosewood. The mirrors would almost make a gentleman vain, so flattering is the reflection. The wardrobe, dressing tables, wash cases, card tables, &c. dec., are of a style that cannot be surpassed. The carpets are of the finest quality of velvet, and the rugs even present a beauty of landscape which makes the beholder wonder at the perfection of art. The two upper stories are similar to the third, divided off into lodging rooms and suites of rooms connecting with each other for families, suited for the accommodation of any number of persons who may wish to occupy them, and having double doors to ensure privacy to every occupant who may desire it Teentire home, other than the rooms otherwise de scribed, is carpeted with Brussels carpeting of the best quality. The furniture of that bed rooms is of mahogony and black walnut, and everything is fitted up with a degree of style and magnificonce hitherto unequalled in the West and not surpassed in the East. Hot and cold water is conveyed to each story by means of water and steam pipes, so that travelors can at a moment be furnished with either The entire house is lighted with gas, and the bedding is all of the florat quality, so that there is no traveler's want unprovided for. There are one hundred and fifty lodging rooms, accommodating easily three hundred persons, six hundred have been comfortably crowded into it, and, take it altogether, there is no hotel in the United States offering more substantial and at the same time more elegant acdations to the traveling public. To those who like commonation to the traveling public. To those who like good atrinking as well as good eating, a capacious wine celsar, still to overflowing with the choiceat products of the wininger, adds its inducements, while to crown the whole, a proorietor, "active, courteous and kind," hids travelers relcame, and spreads before them the riches of his hour

Appointment by the President. HENRY L. STEVENSON, of New Jersy, to be Commercial Agent of the United States for the port of San Juan del Norte, in the Republic of Nicaragua, in the place of William F. Boone, resigned.

SENATOR PROM MASSACHUSETTS .- The Senate of Massachusetts has confirmed the election by the House of Representatives of that State, of the Hon, Episona Evragre, as a United States Senator, by a States of COS against 3 for Cusquee, Democrat, and 4 pre-paid at COS. Freegation.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT, SECRETARY OF STATE, AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN COLO

interval that has since elapsed, my time and my thoughts have been so entirely taken up and preoccupied, i thas been altogether out of my power to give more than the hastiest preparation to the
part which I am to take in this evening's proceed-

been the subject of much unmerited odium, of much unmerited indifference on the part of the great mass of the community, and to have received that attention which it so well deserves, from but very few. We regard it now only in its infancy. All that we see in this country is the quiet operation of a private association, pursuing the even tion of a private association, pursuing the even tenor of its way without ostentation, without colat; and on the coast of Africa there is nothing to attract our attention but a small settlement, the germ of a Republic, which, however prosperous, is but still in its infancy.

But before we deride even these small begin-

nings—before we make up our minds that the most important futurities are not wrapped up in them, even as the spreading oak is wrapped up in the of the Mayflower's little company were laid be-neath the sod, and that sod smoothed over for fear the native savage would come and count the numtoo much distrust at the small beginnings that have been made. Gentlemen, the foundation of this Society was

rescued from them. It was necessary that they should be returned to Africa. They could not each and all, be sent to their native villages .-They had been collected from the whole interior of that country, many of them two thousand in the interior, and it was out of the question that they should, immediately be sent to their homes. If the had been placed upon the coast, in a body, at any of the usual points of resort, the result would have been to throw them at once back again into the grasp of the native chiefs who are the principal agents of the slave trade. It was therefore, absolutely necessary, if the course of measures undertaken for the suppression of the slave trade. ken for the suppression of the slave trade was to be pursued that some Colony should be founded under the name and influence and patronage of a pow-erful European or American State, where these poor victims should be placed at once, safely pro-tected, supplied with necessary provisions of all kinds, civilized if possible, and by degrees enabled to find their way book to their their state. to find their way back to their native villages, which some of them no doubt, both from the English and American Colony have from time to time lone; as we know in fact that they have.

This as I understand it, was one of the first ideas that gave origin to this Society, and as I said before, it was a political and moral necessity. Then came the kindred object, which was more important be-cause applicable to a much larger number of persons, of providing a suitable home for that portion of the free colored population of this country that were desirous of emigrating to the land of their fathers. This at first, as I understand, for it was before my day, was an object that approved itself amost universally throughout the country, to the South as well as to the North, to the white as well as to the colored population. Every body seemed to think at first that this was a practicable, desirable, and most praiseworthy objec. By degrees, I am sorry to say, jealousies crept in, prejudices, for so I must account them, arose; and in process of time, it has come to pass that this Society has become, I must say, intensely unpopular with a !arge class of the colored p pulation whose interests and welfare were some of the prime objects of its foun-

I will not undertake on this occasion to discuss the foundation of these prejudices. I will not dwell upon those, as they are called, oppressive laws, and that still more oppressive public sentiment in all parts of the country, which render the condition of the colored population in every part of the Union one of disability, discovering the condition of the colored population in every part of the Union one of disability, discovering the colored population in every part of the Union of the Colored population in every part of the Union of the Colored population in every part of the Union of the Colored population in every part of the Union of the Colored population in every part of the Union of the Colored population in every part of the Colored population in every p

Taking this for granted I ask in the name

non sense, in the name of humanity does this state of things furnish any reason why the free colored population of the country, should be dis-couraged from leaving a state of things like this, and going to the land of their fathers, a continent of their own where no such legislation, where no of their own where no such legislation, where no such unfriendly public sentiment would exist; a great and fertile land, a land that is inviting them to come and take possession of it, and in various parts of which there is everything that can attract It seems to me that the objection which is urged to the Society, that is co-operates with that oppressive state of things here, furnishes the very strongest reason in favor of the emigration. Let us take a parallel case. Sup-pose any one had gone among that little company of persecuted christians in England, in the year 1608, ho afterwards became the pilgrim church of Mr. Robinson at Leyden; or suppose any one had gone in 1630 to the most important company of Governor Winthrop, the great founder of Massachusetts; had tried to excite their feelings against the projected emigration, had told them that England belonged to them as much as it did to their oppressors, had led them to stand upon their rights, and if necessary bleed and die for them; had depicted the hard ships and sufferings of the passage, had painted in the darkest colors, the terrors of the wilderness into which they were about to venture; would that have been true friendship, would it have been kindness, would it have been humanity: Or to come nearer home, suppose at the present day one should go into Ireland, or France, or Switzerland, or Germany, or Norway, or any of the countries hundreds of thousands of men, in a depressed, destitute and unhappy condition, are emigrating to the United States, to find a refuge, to find a refuge, a home, a social position, and employment—suppose some one should go to them and try to stimulate morbid patriotism, a bitter nationality, telling them the country where 'hey were born, belonged as much to them as to the more favored classes, inducing them to stay where they were born, telling them that it was doubtful whether they would get employment in the new country, talking of the expenses, the diseases, the hardships of the poor emigrant, and in this way endeavor to deter then from this great adventure, which is to end in procuring this great are entire, which is to clut in procuring a home and a position in the world, and an education for themse'ves and their children, would this be kindness, would this be humanity? But these are the appeals which are made to the free colored population of this country, and it is by appeals like this that the Society and the colony have become, as I am sorry to say I believe is the case, highly un-

But I must hasten on from this object of providing a home for the free colored population who wish to emigrate, to another which was a very conwish to emigrate, to another which was a very considerable and leading object with the founders of this Society, and that is the suppression of the foreign slave trade. It is grevious to reflect, it is one of the darkest that we read of in history, and contemporaneously with the discovery of this continent, and mainly from mistaken humanity towards the whole western coast of Africa was its natives, the whole western coast of Africa was thrown open to that desolating traffic, which from time immemorial, had been carried on from the ports of the Mediterranean, the Nile, and the Red Sea, and the shores of Eastern Africa. It is still more painful to reflect that it was precisely at the period when the best culture of modern Europe was moving rangly towards its preceding. ving rapidly towards its prefection, that the intercourse of A rica with Europe, instead of proving blessing proved a curse. Have you well considered, Mr. President, that it was in the days of Shakspeare, and Spenser, and Hooker, and Bacon, and other bright suns in the fire ament of the glory of England, that her navigators first began to go forth, and as if in derision, in vessels, bearing the venerable names of "the Solomon" and "the Jesus," to

safety in the open country, and to traverse the high roads without fear, it was then that these n polished nations began to enter into competition with each other, which should monopolize that TION SOCIETY, 18TH JAN. 1853.

Mr. President and Gent. of the Col. Soc'y:—

It was my intention when requested some weeks ago, to take a part in the proceedings of this evening, to give to the subject of the Colonization Society and its operations on the coast of Africa, the most thorough examination in my power, in all its bearings, considering that, whether we look to the condition of this country or the interests of Africa, no more important object could engage our attention. But during almost the whole of the intereval that has since elapsed, my time and my was awakened. Several of the colonial assem blies in this country passed acts inhibiting the slave trade, but they were uniformly negatived by the Crown. The Continental Congress in 1776, de-nounced the traffic. The federal convention in part which I am to take in this evening's proceed—nounced the traffic. The federal convention in 1789 fixed a prospective period for its abolition in on the indulgence of this audience, with such a hasty view of the subject as I have been alone able to make.

States of Europe. At the present day every christian and several of the Mahomedan powers have The Colonization Society seems to me to have forbidden it; yet it is extensively carried on, and some authorities say that the number of slaves ta ken from Africa has not materially diminished; but I hope this is not true. This state of facts has led fact the only substitute is the establishment of colonies. Wherever a colony is established on the coast of Africa under the direction of a christian power in Europe or America, there the slave trade disappears, not merely from the coast of the colony, but from the whole interior of the country which found an outlet at any point on that coast. In this way, from the most northern extremity of the French and English colonies down to the most Southern small acorn which we can hold in our fingers, we should do well to recollect the first twenty-five or thirty years of the settlement at Jamestown, in that region, the Gallinas, has within a short time, I believe come within the invisibility of the American settlements, the slave trade has entirely disappeared. The last slave mart in that region, the Gallinas, has within a short time, I your State, Mr. President, the parent of Virginia. believe, come within the jurisdiction of the American colony of Liberia. Now, along that whole dreadful winter at Plymouth, when more than half connected with it, a line of coast, as I believe, not less than that from Maine to Georgia—from every neath the sou, and the near the native savage would come and count the number of the graves. I think if you look to what has been done in Liberia in the last quarter of a center of the graves. I think if you look to what has it has entirely disappeared. What Congresses of sovereigns at Vienna, and Aix-la-Chapelle, could be what squadrons of war steamers cruising tury, you will find that it compares lovorably with the most and the best that was done in Virginia or in Plymouth, during the same period. These seem to me to be reasons why we should not look with fect by the arts of diplomacy, has been done by these poor little colonies, one of which at least, that of Liberia, has in latter times, been almost laid in a great political and moral necessity. The measures which were taken for the suppressions of the slave trade naturally led to the capture of slave-ships, and the question immediately arose what should be done with the victims that were constituted to the capture of slave-ships, and the question immediately arose what should be done with the victims that were ous than this can be named? And what career is there opened to any colored man in Europe or America, more passeworthy, more inviting than this, to form as it were, in his own person a portion of

that living cordon, stretching along the coast and barring its whole extent from the approaches of this traffic? (Applause.) But even the suppression of the slave trade, all important as it is, is but auxiliary to another ulteor object of still more commanding importance and that is the civilization of Africa. tion of Africa is a disgrace to the rest of the civilized world. With an extent nearly three times as great as that of Europe, its known portions of great fer-tility, teeming with animal and vegetable life, tra-versed by magnificent chains of mountains, East and West, North and South, whose slopes send down the tributaries of some of the noblest rivers in the world, connecting on the North by the Meat-terranean, with the ancient and modern culture of Europe, projecting on the West far into the Atlan-tic ocean, that great highway of the world's civilization, running on the South-eart into a near prox-imity to our own South American continent, open on the East to the trade of India: and on the North East by the Red Sea and the Nile, locked closely into the Asiatic continent, one would have thought that with all these natural endowments, with this noble geographical position, Africa was destined to be the emporium, the garden of the Globe. Man alone in this unhappy continent has dropped so far into arrears in the great march of humanity, behind the other portions of the human family, that the question has at length been started whether he does not laber under some incurable, natural inferiority. In this, for myself, I have no belief what

I do not deny that among the numerous races in the African continent, as among the numerous ra-ces in all the other continents, there are great diversities, from the politic and warlike tribes upon the central plateau, to the broken down hordes on the slave coast, and on the banks of the Congo, and the squalid, half human Hottentot. But think the difference is any greater between them than it is between the Laplander, the Gipsy, the

Calmuc, and the proudest and brightest specimens of humanity in Europe or America? I think not. What then can be the cause of the continued ancivilization of Africa? Without attempting preumptuously to pry into the mysteries of Providence think that adequate causes can be found in son historical and geographical circumstances. It seems a law of human progress, which however difficult to explain, is too well sustained by facts to of the Union, one of disability, discouragement and hardship. In order to meet the objection to the operation of the Society which arises from the be doubted, that in the first advances out of barstatement that it tends to co-operate with, and to strengthen those oppressive laws and this oppressive laws are the laws and the laws are the laws and the laws are the laws and the laws are th sive public sentiment, I will for argument sake, leaves untouched the great mystery who could have made a beginning; but still as far back as sentiment are correctly thus characterized; that history or tradition runs, we so find that the first they are oppressive, cruel, and tyrannical as they guidance and impulse came from abroad. From Egypt and Syria the germs of improvement were brought to Grecce, from Greece to Rome, from Rome to the North and West of Europe, from Euroje to America, and they are now speeding on from us to the farthest West, until at length it shall meet the East again. To what extent the aboriginal element shall be borne down and overpowered by the foreign influences, or enter into kindly combination with them, depends upon the moral and intellectual development of both parties. There may be such aptitude for improvement, or the disparity between the native and foreign race may be so small, that a kindly combination will a once take place. This is supposed to have been the case with the ancient Grecian tribes in reference to the emigrants from Egypt and the East. the inaptitude may be so great, and the disparity between the natives and the foreigners may be so wide that no such kindly union can take place This is commonly supposed to be the case with the natives of our own continent, who are slowly and silently retiring before the inroads of a foreign in

> Now in reference to this law of social progress there have been in Africa two most unfortunate difficulties. In the first place, all the other branch s of the human family that have had the start o Africa in civilization have, from the very dawn of history, been concerned in the slave trade, so that ntercourse with foreigners, instead of being source of mutual improvement to both parties, par-ticularly to the weaker, has, in the case of Africa, only tended to sink them deeper into barbarisn nd degenerace of every kind. This has been on difficulty. Another is the climate—this wast equa-torial expanse—this aggregate of land between the tropics, greater than all the other parts of the glob together, her fervid vertical sun, burning down upon the rank vegetation of her fertile plains, and endering her shore; and water courses pestiferous to a foreign constitution. This circumstance also seems to shut Africa out from the approaches of ivilization through the usual channels dinary inducements of gain, are too weak to tempt he merchant to those feverous shores. Nothing out a taste for adventure, approaching to mania, attracts the traveler; and when christian benevoattracts the traveler; and when christian benevo-ence allures the devoted missionary to this field of labor, it lures him too often to his doom. By this combination of influences. Africa seems to have been shut out from the beginning from all

hose benefits that otherwise result from foreign those benefits that otherwise result from foreign intercourse. But now, mark and reverence the Providence of God, educing out of these disadvantages of climate, (disadvantages as we consider them.) and out of this colossal, moral wrong—the oreign slave trade-educing out of these seeming y hopeless elements of physical and moral evil, after long cycles of crime and suffering, of violence and retribution, such as history no where else can parallel—educing, I say, from these almost hope less elements by the blessed alchemy of christian ove the ultimate means of the regeneration of Africe. (Applause.)

The conscience of the Christian world at las was roused; an end it was determined should be put to the foreign slave trade, but not till it had conveyed six millions of the children and descendants of Africa to the Western Hemisphere, of whom the conveyed six millions have been decided in the conveyed six millions and the conveyed six millions are six millions. about one and a half millions have passed into a state of freedom; though born and educated, no doubt, under circumstances unfavorable for moral or intellectual progress, sharing in the men the blessings, and the lights of our common christian blessings, and the lights of our common christian civilization, and proving themselves, in the example of the Liberian colony, amply qualified to be the medium of conveying these blessings to the land of their fathers.

Thus you see at the very moment when the work s ready to commerce, the instruments are prepared. Do I err in supporing that the same august Providence which has atranged, or has permitted the mysterious sequence of events to which I have referred, has also called out, and is inviting those chosen agents to enter upon the work? Every thing else has been tried and failed. Commercial the coast of Africa, to terr sway its wretched na-tives into a state of bondage. If was at that very time when in England and France, the last vestiges of the fendal system were breaking slown, when private war was pot an end to, and men pagan to yen are out from the walled 'lown's and dyest in

have subjugated Europe; the native races of this country are melting before you as the untimely snows of April beneath a vernal sun; you have possessed yourselves of India, you threaten China and Jupan; the farthest isles of the Pacific are not distant enough to escape your grasp, or insig-nificant enough to elude your notice; but this great Central Africa lies at your doors and defies your power. Your war steamers and your squadns may range along the coast, but neither on the errands of peace, nor on the errands of war, can you penetrate into and long keep the interior. The God of nature for purposes inserttable, but me God of nature, for purposes inscrutable, but no doubt to be reconciled with His wisdom and goodness, has drawn a cordon across the chief in ets that you cannot pass. You may hover on the coast, but woe to you if you attempt to make a permanent lodgment in the interior. Their poor mudbuilt villages will oppose no resistance to your arms; but death sits porteress at their undefended gates. Yellow fevers, and blue plagues, and intermittent poisons, that you can see as well as feel, hover in the air. If you attempt to go up the rivers, pestilence shoots from the mangroves that fringe their noble banks; and the all-glorious sun, the interior; but you must leave it to others to go and abide there. The God of nature, in another branch of his family, has chosen out the instru

From foreign realms and lands remote, Supported by His care, They past unharmed through burning climes, And breathe the tainted air.

of effecting this object by the instrumentality that have indicated. They are founded in the first thave indicated. They are founded in the first-place, on the supposed incapacity of the free color-ed population of this country and the West Indies to take up and carry on such a work; and also on the supposed degradation and, if I may use such a word, unimprovability of the native African races, which is presumed to be so great as to bid defiance

o any such operation.

Now, I think it would be very unjust to the colored population of this country and the West present circumstances, to what they might effect ander the most favoroble circumstances. I think, upon the whole, all things considered, that they have done quite as well as could be expected; that they have done as well as persons of European or Anglo-American origin would have done after three centuries of similar depression and hardship. You will recollect, sir, that Mr. Jefferson, in his youngle, work solled to the state of the st valuable work called "The Notes on Virginia," states in strong language the intellectual inferiority of the collored race. I have always thought that it ought to have led Mr. Jefferson to hesitate a little as to the accuracy of the conjugate the state of the conjugate that it ought to have led Mr. Jefferson to hesitate a little as to the accuracy of the conjugate that whose oppinions were snared by all the school of principally from the laboring classes, of any porbilosophers to which he belonged. Why, it is but a very few years—I do not know that the time has now cersed—when we Anglo-Americans were than this? cersed-when we Anglo-Americans were spoken of by our brethern beyond the water, as a poor, degenerate, almost semi-barbarous race. In he liberal journals of England, within thirty facts like this we ought to be a little cautious how we leap to the conclusion that the free colored African race is necessarily in a condition of hopeless

man family have never been able to rise out of bar-barism. Sir, I do not know that; I do not think that anybody knows it. An impenetrable cloud hangs over the early history of mankind in every part of the globe. We well know in reference to the whole North and West of Europe, and a great part of the South of Europe, that it was utterly barbarous until the light of the Roman civilizathis in so beautiful and striking a manner that, ion shore in upon it, and in comparatively recent with your permission I will repeat it.

When the news of the discovery gold reached times. We also know that it represents the parents of the native African races, I mean the Egyptians, attained a high degree of culture. They were the parents of all the arts of Greece, and through them of the ancient world. The Egyptians, were a colored race. They did not belong to the negro with his servant to get a share, if he could, of the golden harvest. They repaired to the gold region. They labored together for a while with success.—At length the strength of the master failed, and as unimprovable as any of the tribes of Central Africa. Yet we find upon the banks of the Nile, the massive monuments of their cheerless culture hat have braved the storms of time more successully than the more graceful structures of Rome

recedence over Africa, and have kept it to the present day; but I am not willing to believe that this arises from causes so fixed and permauent in their nature, that no :eversal, at no length of time, is to be hoped from their operation. We are led into error by contemplating things too much in the ross. There are tribes in Africa which have made to contemptible progress in various branches of numan improvement. On the other hand, if we no contemptible progress in various branches of human improvement. On the other hand, if we look at the population of Europe—if we cast our eyes from Lisbon to Archangel, from the Hebrides to the Black Sea,—if for a moment we turn our thoughts from the few who are born to we aith, and 3 consequent advantages, culture, education, and that lordship over the forces of nature which be longs to cultivated mind,—if we turn from these to the benighted, oppressed, destitute, supersti-tious, ignorant, suffering millions, who pass their lives in the hopeless toil of the field, the factory, and the mine; whose inheritance from generation to generation is beggary; whose education from sire son is stolid ignorance; at whose daily table unger and thirst are the stewards, whose occasion al festivity is brutal intemperance; if we could eir numbers-if we could sum up together one frightful mass, all their destitution omforts and blessings of life, and thus form an es-imate of the practical barbarism of the nominally ivilized portions of the world, we should, I think ome to the conclusion that this supposed in-bred ssential superiority of the European races does not

If there be any such essential superiority, why has it been so late in showing itself? It is said that the Africans have per steed in their barbarism for four or five thousand years. Europe persisted in her barbarism for three or four thousand years, and in the great chrouology of Divine Providence, we are taught that a thousand years are as but one ay. Sir, it is only ten centuries since the Anglo axons, to whose race we are so fond of claiming kindred, were as batharous and uncivilized as maly of the African tribes. They were a savage, fe rocious, warlike people; pirates at sea, bandits on shore, slaves of the most detestable superstitions; worshipping idols as cruel and fetocious as themworshipping utons as cruel and lerocious as them-selves. And, as to the foreign slave trade, it is but eight centuries, and perhaps less, since there was as much slave trade in proportion, upon the coast of Great Britain as in the Bight of Benin at coast of Great Britain as in the Digit of Definition the present day. The natives of England eight centuries ago, were bought and sent to the slave marts, in the south and West of Europe. At length the light of christianity shone in; refinement, civilization, letters, srts, and by degrees all the civilization, letters, arts, and by degrees all the delights, all the improvements of life followed in their train, and now we talk with the utmost self complacency of the essential superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, and look down with disdain upon those portions of the human family, who have lagged a little behind us in the march of division.

sivilization.

Africa at the present day is not in that state of utter barbarism, which popular opinion ascribes to it. Here again we do not sufficiently discriminate, We judge in the gross. Certainly there are tribes wn by internal wars, and the de-

tions fitted out, under the auspices of powerful associations, and powerful governments, have ended in the most calamitous failure; and it has been proved at last, by all this experience, that the white race of itself, cannot civilize Africa.

Sir, when that most noble expedition, I think in 1841, was fitted out, under the highest auspices in Eugland, to found an agricultural colony at the confluence of the Niger and the Chad, out of one hundred and fifty white persons that formed a part of it, every man sickened, and all but three or four died. On the other hand, out of one hundred and fifty colored men, that formed part of the expedition, only three or four sickened, and they were men who had passed some years in the West Indies, and in Europe, and not one died. I think that fact, in reference to the civilization of Africa is worth, I had almost said, all the treasure, and all the suffering of that ill-fated expedition.

Sir, you cannot civilize Africa.—you Cancasian. (Sir, von cannot civilize Africa and in Europe, as much ability, as much length as in Edupoyer, but the fluency and the amount and the interior.—Many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, and not between the coast and the interior.—Many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, and not between the coast and the interior.—Many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, and not between the coast and the interior.—Many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, and not have a respectable architecture, many of the tribes have a respectable architecture, many of the tri First annors said, all the treasure, and all the sutfering of that ill-fated expedition.

Sir, you cannot civilize Africa,—you Cancasian
—you proud white man—you all-boasting, all-daring Anglo-Saxon, you cannot do this work. You
have subjugged.

Sir, I do not wish to run in paradox on this subsaye subjugged.

ject. I am aware that the condition of the mos advanced tribes of Central Africa is wietched mainly, in consequence of the slave trade. only wonder is, that with this cancer eating into their vitals from age to age, any degree of civilization whatever can exist. But degraded as the ninety millions of Africans are, I presume you migh find in the aggregate, on the continent of Europe, another ninety millions as degraded, to which eac country in that quarter of the globe tribute its quota. The difference is, and it is certainly an all important difference, that in Euro intermingled with these ninety millions, are fifteer or twenty millions possessed of all degrees of culture up to the very highest, while in Africa th not an individual who, according to our standard, has attained a high degree of intellectual culture; but if obvious causes for this can be shown, it unphilocophical to infer from it an essential inca But the question seems to me to be put at rest,

by what we all must have witnessed of been achieved by the colored race in this country and on the coast of Africa. Unfavorable as their position has been for any intellectual progress, we still all of us know that they are competent to the that kindles everything else into life and power, darts down disease and death into your languid frame. No, no, Anglo-Saxon, this is no part of your vocation. You may direct the way, you may survey the coast, you may point your finger into culture. Paul Cuffee's name is fauiliar to everyments of this great work—descendants of the torrid clime, children of the burning vertical sun clew. His father was a native African slave; his and fifted them by centuries of stern discipline or this most noble work—

From foreign realms and lands remote,

From foreign realms and lands remote, alluded to the extraordinary attainments of that na

tive African Prince, Abdul Rahhaman. If there was ever a native born gentleman man. If there was ever a native born gentleman man. If there one in the descendants of those who were orn from the lant. I believe it because I will literary culture of a scholar. The learned Black-out think that this great ferthe continued in the smith of Alabama, now in Liberte learned Black-out think that this great ferthe continued in the smith of Alabama, now in Liberte learned Black-out the continued in the smith of Alabama, now in Liberte learned Black-out the continued in the continued i smith of Alabama, now in Liberia, has attained a celebrity scarcely inferior to his white brother, who is known by the same designation. When I lived in Cambridge a few years ago I used to attend, as one of the Board of Visitors, the examinations of a classical school, in which there was a colored boy.

But doubts are entertained of the practicability the son of a slave in Mississippi, I think. He appeared to me to be of pure African blood. There were at the same time two youths from Georgia and one of my own sons, attending the same school. I must say that this poor negro boy, Beverly Williams. liams, was one of the best scholars at the and in the Latin language he was the best scholar in his class. These are instances that have fallen under my own observation. There are others I ar told which show still more conclusively the color-ed race for every kind of intellectual culture.

Now look at what they have done on the coas of Africa. Think of the facts that were spread be fore you in that abstract of the Society's doings which was read this evening. It is only 25 or 30 years since that little colony was founded under the auspices of this Society. In that time wha have they done; or rather let me ask what have they not done? They have established a well-or ganized constitution of Republican Government which is administered with ability and energy in peace, and by the unfortunate necessity of circum stances, also in war. They have courts of justice modelled after our own; schools, churches, and that it ought to have led Mr. Jefferson to hesitate a little as to the accuracy of this opinion, when he recollected that in the very same work he was obliged to defend the Anglo-American race, to which he himself, and to which so many of us belong, against the very same imputation brought by an ingenious French writer, the Abbe Raynal, whose oppinions were shared by all the school of philosophers to which he belonged. What it is

the agency of the solony of Liberia, and through the agency of the colony of Liberia, and others I hope which will be established, sufficient years, the question has been contemptuously asked in reference to the native country of Franklin, and Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Marshall, of Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, Ticknor, Bryant, and Cooper, Longfellow, and Hawthorne, and hosts of others: "Who reads an American book?" It seems to me in view of facts like this we ought to be a little contions how deep, may be outwitted; but pure, unselfish, man-ly, rather let me say heavenly love, never did, and in the long run never will fail. (applause.) It is can race is necessarily in a condition of hopeless inferiority.

Then in reference to the other difficulty about the unimprovability of the African. It is said that the house the Africans alone of all the branches of the human family have never been able to rise out of barman family have never been able to rise out of barman family have never been able to rise out of barman family have never been able to rise out of barman family have never been able to rise out of barman family have never been able to rise out of barman family have never been able to rise out of barman family have never been able to rise out of barman family have never been able to rise out of barman family have never been able to rise out of the family never will all. (applause.) It is at the hold in never will all. (applause.) It is at the hold in never will all. (applause.) It is at the hold in never will all. (applause.) It is at the hold in never will all. (applause.) It is at the hold in never will all. (applause.) It is at the hold in never will all. (applause.) It is at the hold in never will all the hold in never will all. (applause.) It is at the hold in never will all. (applause.) It is at the hold in never will all. (applause.) It is at the hold in never will all the hold in never will all the hold in never will all the hold in never will be nmon lie in wait, and watch their chance, but they cannot poison its vitality. Whatever be-comes of the question of intellectual superiority, I should insult this audience, if I attempted to argue

Ah! Sir, there is an influence at work through

that in the moral sentiments, the colo upon an equality with us. I read a year or two ago in a newspaper an anecdote which illustrates this in so beautiful and striking a manner that he fell dangerously sick. What then was the conduct of the slave in those far off hills? In a State

whose constitution does not recognize slavery, i that newly gathered and not very thoroughly or ganized state of society, what was his conduct? A It is true that some nations who have emerged from barbarism at a later period, have a tained the on barbarism at a later period have a tained the recedence over Africa, and have kept it to the recedence over Africa, and have kept it to the protected him; by night and by day his sole companies to believe that panion, nurse, and friend. At length the master died. What then was the conduct of 'he slave in those distant wastes, as he stood by him whom living he had served, but who was now laid low at his feet by the great Emancipator? He dug his decent grave in the golden sands. He brought to gether the earnings of their joint labor; these he deposited in a place of safety as a sacred trust for his master's family. He then went to work under a Californian sun to earn the wherewithal to pay his passage home. That done, he went back to the banks of the Red River, in Louisiana, and laid down the little store at the fee' of his master's

widow. (Applause.)
Sir, I do not know whether the story is true, I read it in a public journal. The Italians have a proverbial saying of a tale like this; that if it is no true it is well invented. This Sir is too good to be nvented. It is, it must be true. That master and hat slave ought to live in marble and in brass, and if it was not presumptuous in a person like me so soon to pass away and be forgotten, I would say their memory shall never perish.

Fortunati ambol si quid mea carmina pos sint,
Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet avo.

There is a moral treasure in that incident. It

roves the capacity of the colored race to civilze Africa. There is a moral worth in it, beyone all the riches of California. If all her gold-all that she has yet yielded to the indomitable indus ry of the adventurer, and all that she locks from the cupidity of man, in the virgin chambers of her snow-clad sieras-were all moulten into one astingot, it would not, in the sight of Heaven buy the moral worth of that one incident. (Ap plause.)
Gentlemen of the Colonization Society, I crave

your patience. I have told you-pardon that word, you knew it before—I have reminded you of the mportance of the work, of the instrumentality by which it is to be effected, of the agents chosen as think in the councils of Heaven to carry it into effect; and now what remains for us, for every friend of humanity, but to bid God speed to the indertaking? IThe honorable gentleman resumed his seat

amidst loud and long continued applause. Note .- I perceive from a note to the foregoin speech as republished in the Colonization Herald hat, in speaking from memory of the Expedition to the Niger in 1841, I considerably oversited the mortality among the whites. Nearly every white member of the expedition was disabled by sickmember of the expedition was disabled by sica-ness from the performance of duty; but forty only died. This mortality, however, required the imme-diate abandonment of the enterprise.—E. E.

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efficacy over every other medicine in the cure of these
complaints, for which they are recommended. To be had at

To be had at

BRENTLINGER 4- ARMSTRONG'S

Apothecary, Monroe street, adjoining the McLure House Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm name of Warden & Edward, has been this day dissolved by mutnal consent. Jacob M. Warden has sold his interest to James W. Warden. All persons indebted to said late firm are requested to settle and adjust their debts with Jacob M. Warden.

Wheeling, December 1. 1852.

JACOB M. WARDEN, deci—tf MICHAEL EDWARDS, Ja. Centre Wheeling Drug Store and

Apotheca.

Apotheca.

Richard Blum has purchased the entire stock and instruces of the establishment occupied by F.A. Breatinger, Centre Wheeling, and by additions to his stock is prepared to furnish city and country customers with the purest and best Drugs, Medicines, Oila, Paints, Dye Stuffs, on the most reasonable terms.

Prescription Department.

He will attend promptly to the filling of prescriptions, which will be carefully compounded at all hours.

Perfumeries, imported flavana cigars, and a veriety of fancy articles on hand.

(janil)

DR. DYE'S RELIEF For Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption.

Pifteen years auccess in the use of tals Syrus, in Bronchia and Lunga, is deemed sufficient recommendated in presenting it to the afficient, to insure a trial of its efficacy.

ficacy.

There is nothing in this Syrup that will nauseate, so there can be no danger in giving it to the youngest child, or in its use in any quantity under any circumstances. It is pleasured and effectual.

Price 50 cts. per bottle.

Prepared by Dr. J. S. DYE, Hartford, Con.

For sale by KELLS & CALDWELL, dec 30 Sole Agents.

Planished Tin Ware.

JUST opened, an assortment of splendid Planished Wark, consisting of coffee and Tea Urns, chafing Diahes, Opter Stewers, Vegetable Dishes, Dish Covers, Teapot, Escoolers, Stomach, warmers, and painted Tollet sets—a beautiful article. We respectfully solicit the attention of the public to our varied and beautiful assortment of Hose and Steam Boat furnishing goods

HOBBS, BARNES & CO.

No 28, Monroe St, near the Post Office. Planished Tin Ware.

To Cases Preserves, Jeilies, Marmalades, Pickles, Peper Sauce, catsups, steaks and fish sauces, salades, prepared horse radish, mustard; salmon in oil; 100 cert sardines; I case French nustard, deci6 For sale cheap by S. D. WOODROW.

Notice. and the state A LL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of O. W. Her kell 4 Co. by note or book account will please may payment without delay.

O. W. HEISKELL 4 Co.

Smylie's Coach Factory

Smylie's Coach Factory.

No. 139, Market Firest, Wheeling Va.

Nearly opposite the Washington Hall.

HAVE constantly on hand a variety of the most approved Eastern style of Carriages of all descriptions and made of the choicest material, and built in the mossubstantial manner; and as neat and tasty as any to be found elsewhere. Call and see and judge for yourselve. I will pay particular attention to all orders in myline business. All Carriages warranted. Old Carriages take in exchange for new unes. Hepairing done promptly with a care and dispatch.

I have on hand a few second hand Carriages for sale low. JAS SMYLIE.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

JER'H. B. SHEPPARD would respectfully in vite the attention of his friends, and the public generally, to his establishment, where will found constantly on hand, a large and well selected assort and the public states of the selected assort and the selected in the line, consisting of Saddle. Bridles, Harness, Brom frame and Weed between the selected assort and the selected as the selected as the selected as the selected selected as the s

HARPER For Jan ; Katie Stewart; Turkey and the Turb by Dr, Smith; Whitehall, &c. Also newspapers, majarines, Novels, &c. — call and see—Ahin st., one door from Monroe, and opposite Northwestern Bank.

CASKS Mason's Blacking received by jan22.

KELLS & CALDWE

3 Cases refined Borax; received by ian 22 KELLS & CALDW LL